

PORTLAND GAZETTE,

And Maine Advertiser.

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MONDAY, MAY 14, 1810.

[Whole No. 629.]

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received and for sale by JOHN COE, No. 4, Exchange Street, a general assortment of Garden Seeds, Peas, Beans, &c. of the very best quality. May 7, 1810.

Copartnership Formed.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have formed a connection in business under the firm of

J. & C. KIMBALL,

and have taken Store

No. 1, EXCHANGE-ROW,

formerly improved by Zachariah Hannaford & Co. where they offer for sale a general assortment of

West-India Goods & Groceries;

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Rum, Brandy, Holland and American Gin, Lisbon, Sherry, and Port Wines; Hyfon, Young Hyfon, Hyfon Skin, and Souchong Teas; loaf and lump Sugar; white & brown Havana and Mulcovado do.; Coffee; Chocolate; mould and dip't Candles; clear Pork; Flour; Corn; Meal; Rice; fresh calf Raisins; Ginger; Pepper; Allspice; Nutmegs; Mustard; Cloves; Calfia; Molasses—Cotton—Salt—Iron Shovels—Powder and Shot—Horns—Salt Petre—Cotton and Wool Cards—Scythes—Hoes—Stone Ware—Indigo—Wind for Soap—Sieves—Brooms, &c. &c.

The above Goods are of the first quality, and will be sold as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere, for Cash, Country Produce and Lumber.

JAMES KIMBALL,

CHARLES KIMBALL.

LOST—in this town, a BLACK LACE VAIL—Whoever has found and will leave it at the Gazette-Office, shall be handsomely rewarded. May 7.

New Goods—Cheap.

JOHN JOHNSON, JUN.

HAS just received, and is now opening at his Store No. 2, Union Row, Middle-street, a handsome assortment of

EUROPEAN GOODS,

suited for the present and approaching season, among which are the following, (which he offers very cheap for Cash), viz.

Superfine, middling, and low priced Broad Cloths—Velvets—a great variety of Calicoes, Farnitures, and Gingham—Scotch Plain do.—Irish Linens—British Cottons—black, white, and coloured Cambricks—black India Luffings—black and gold Florence ditto—black Italian Crape—Long Cloths—India Cottons of every quality—Canton Silk Hfks—Mock Madras, and Flag ditto—blue Nankins—Cotton Calumers—Durants—Duroys—Moreens and Calumances—Cotton Pocket Hfks—Cotton Handkerchiefs—Cotton and Worsted Hosiery—Gloves—Sewing Silks—Buttons, &c. &c.

Also—Patent Straw Webb, for Bonnets, by the piece or single yard.

Daniel Thurston

HAS just received, and offers for sale at No. 3, Muffey's Row, nearly opposite the head of Union Street, an assortment of

W. I. Goods, Groceries, &c.

Among which are—Brandy; Rum; Gin; Hyfon, Hyfon Skin, Souchong, and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Rice; Starch; Indigo; Pimento; Pepper; Nutmegs; Calfia; Cloves; Ginger; Mustard; Loaf Sugar; white and brown Havana do.; Clayed do.; Cheese; Lisbon, Sherry, and Port Wines; Molasses; Mould and Dip't Candles; Box and Calf Raisins; Windsor, Palm, and Rose Soap; clear Pork; superfine Flour; Liverpool Salt; Pollock Fish; Shovels; Hoes; Scythes; Frying Pans; Brooms; Cotton and Wool Cards, &c. etc. May 7, 1810.

Corn and Flour Store.

WILLIAM CROSS,

No. 3, Long Wharf,

HAS just received and offers for sale, 100 bbls. fresh superfine FLOUR, from

Pride's Mills,

50 bbls. Wilmington TAR, in shipping

order,

15 do. do. PITCH,

10 do. Clear and Mefs PORK,

2 pipes Spanish BRANDY,

4 bales COTTON,

10 bbls. BREAD,

10 dozen of Cod HOOKS,

10 doz. 18 thread Cod Lines,

1000 lbs. FLAX,

5 turces of fresh RICE.

Also—in Store,

500 buhels CORN,

10 chefts Hyfon Skin & Souchong TEA,

20 bags green COFFEE,

10 kegs best Virginia TOBACCO,

1 pipe GIN,

150 wt. BACON,

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. & S. FIELD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to them, are requested to call and settle their Accounts at the shop lately occupied by said firm, without further notice. All Creditors shall be paid as fast as money can be collected, and their Demands satisfied, as well as their favors gratefully acknowledged.

JOHN FIELD,

STEPHEN FIELD.

April 23, 1810.

John Field,

Returns thanks to his friends for past favors, and would inform them that he continues to carry on the BOOT & SHOE MAKING business, at the shop lately occupied by J. & S. FIELD, in Middle-street, where he shall be happy to receive their patronage in future.

Poetry.

LET US ALL BE UNHAPPY TOGETHER.

Oh, come on some cold rainy day,
When the birds cannot show a dry feather,
Bring your sighs and your tears Granny Gray,
Let us all be unhappy together.

Bring the heart piercing shoots from your corn,
Bring all the dull news you can gather,
Bring Dick Dismal, who looks so forlorn,
Let us all be unhappy together.

We'll talk about mildews and blights,
Occasioned by badness of weather,
About horrible dreams and dull nights,
And we'll all be unhappy together.

And we'll talk of the ghost without head,
That kid'd Mother Mump in the cellar,
That frightened the barber's boy dead,
And we'll all be unhappy together.

Let us fancy fresh duty on snuff,
Cats, lapdogs, or monkeys so clever,
Let's suppose that there's taxes enough,
To make us unhappy together.

Let us talk of invasion and blood,
Of devils, black, blue, white and yellow,
Noah's ark, Noah's felt, and the flood,
Let us all be unhappy together.

Let us mourn for the days that are past,
When our hearts were as light as a feather,
Let's suppose that this day is our last;
Let us all be unhappy together.

And I charge you my dear Granny Gray,
Should you meet Susan Sad, that you tell her,
The key's burst and the gin's run away;
And we're all unhappy together.

The Monitor.....No. XXVI.

"He gave them their request, but sent leanness into their soul."

"MEN are ever disposed to palliate, or wholly excuse their own transgressions. 'Tis a killing thing to the natural pride of human nature to confess a fault. People in general had rather waste ten thousand arguments to support a doubtful case, than retract any thing before stated, or own they were wrong. This propensity excites transgressors to seek for arguments to silence the reproaches of their own consciences; and when any one is resolutely determined to find his own conduct justifiable, let truth and justice go where they will, he will seldom fail of the desired success. Ask the drunkard how he could coolly renounce his own feelings, and the good opinion of his friends and acquaintances, for so miserable and beastly a gratification, and he shall say the time was once that he looked upon it with horror, but by degrees had persuaded himself that a moderate glass either exhilarated his spirits, or was for his health, until at last he had become a confirmed foe.—Ask the worn out debauchee how he arrived to such a height in wickedness, and he will confess that it arose from small beginnings. He perhaps indulged to think that occasional indulgences were allowable, or he found himself actuated by certain propensities which he persuaded himself were to be gratified.

As was observed above, when a person is determined to support a favorite system, he will quickly find arguments. He will then say that he had proceeded step by step, until he had impaired his fortune, spoiled his health, lost his character—and that his present miseries would probably end in the final ruin of his immortal soul. Young men would do well to consider this subject, and beware how they expose themselves to temptation, and especially how they excuse vice. They may persuade themselves that sin is not "exceeding sinful"—a just God may grant them their request, but send leanness into their souls. Yea more than this. They may, to excuse their irregularities, take up arms against the truth, and then be left in righteous judgment to run greedily into all delusion. The learned Dr. Owen has something to this purpose. His words are as follows: "The false prophets of Ahab, who encouraged him to go up to Ramoth Gilead, foretelling his prosperous success, seemed only to have complied deceitfully with the inclinations of their master, and to have out acted his other courtiers in flattery, by gilding it with a pretence of prophecy. But when Micah came to lay open the mystery of their iniquity, it appeared that a lying spirit, by the permission of God, had possessed their minds, and given them impressions by which, being supernatural, they were really deceived themselves." Such is sometimes the condemnation of those who excuse or palliate their own iniquities. They often have their request, but, as faith the apostle, they are in just judgment "given over to strong delusions, to believe a lie, that they might be damned."

Married.

In this town, by the Rev. S. S. Beeman, Mr. Thomas Forsyth, to Mrs. Sarah Davis. In Somersworth, (N. H.) Capt. Henry Tuck, of Manchester, (Mass.) to Miss Joanna H.

Drew, of the former place, after a courtship of seven years.

A voyage so long what 'feaman fails,
Of winds and storms the sport,
But fights at last, for prosperous gales
To bring him safe to port;—
Haul'd up, at length, in safe retreat,
Of Hymen he's the sport,
No longer he BELAYS the SHEET,
But safely RIDES in PORT.

• Capt. Tuck follows the sea:

The deaths in Portland in April last, were 9—8 adults and 6 children; 2 from the work house. Attest—SAMUEL HOVEY, Sexton.

A shocking occurrence.—How many tragical events take place, from trusting to the care and direction of very young children! The following is a fatal and warning instance, which occurred at Marblehead, on Tuesday evening last. A woman by the name of JONES left her daughter, of six years old, at home to keep house, while the herself was absent at a night meeting. A person, passing by observed an extraordinary light in the chamber, and being alarmed went in; when he found the child (who it is supposed had been overcome by sleep) lying on the floor, wrapped in flames. She lived in great agony till the next day and then expired. Her body was burnt in a manner too shocking to be described. The living worms were seen retreating from the heat through her mouth and nostrils.

Salem Gaz.

Miscellany.

ODD POSTSCRIPT.

The last New-York Gazette contained a Postscript, surmounted with a pair of trumpets, a pen, and a packet of newspapers, all neatly engraved. At the first view the idea naturally occurred, that the editor was in possession of some very late news from Europe—but on examination it proved to be a pleasant editorial notice to his subscribers, that having promptly served them with the latest news for the last six months, he trusted they would promptly and generously remunerate him for his toil. It is to be hoped he will experience no drawback on his industry.

From Lang's New-York Gazette.

POSTSCRIPT.

Last night, just as our paper was going to press, we recollected, that THIS DAY, we commence our semi-annual Collections. With inexpressible thanks to our patrons, we have the pleasure of stating, that our bills are so numerous, that, unless they are promptly paid on presentment, it will be impossible to get through with them before our next harvest. Attention to this notice will increase our obligations to our generous patrons.

NEW RAT TRAP.

The London National Register contains the following singular occurrence:

"A Rat lately visited a tub of oysters at the post-office at Falmouth, and whisking his tail between the open shells of one of them, it closed upon him and held so firmly, that he was prevented from escaping through his hole, and was found in the morning with the oyster still holding fast to his tail at the entrance of it."

The Federal Republicans of King's County, (New-York) held a meeting on the 30th ult. to celebrate the recent triumph of correct principles in the City of New-York. After partaking of an elegant supper, 17 patriotic toasts were drank, from which we select the three following:—

Alliance with any foreign nation—'Tis reason against our liberties to think of it. Jefferson, Madison, Embargoes & Non-intercourses—they have been weighed in the scale of public opinion, and "found wanting."

Democracy—May her state never be better than that of a wither'd hag With age grown double and mumbling to herself,

Her eyes with scalding rheum were gall'd and red,

Cold palsy shook her head, her hands seemed wither'd,

Her tattered garments, rags of blue, red, white,

And seemed to speak variety of wretchedness.

Many considerations call upon the Federal Republicans of Massachusetts, not to spare their efforts, in honorable exertions to continue our Legislature in the hands of correct and faithful politicians. From the persons chosen to the two first offices of the state, we have a right to hope for dignity, moderation and candour. The principal evil now to be apprehended to them and to the commonwealth, is to be feared from associating with them the designing, the ignorant, the malignant and the intolerant. Such men, having their views and their passions to gratify, might endeavor to compel better persons to do wrong. It is presumed many citizens voted for our Chief Magistrate elect who would not give their

fruffrages for a thoroughgoing Democrat. All who possess a true respect for the object of their choice, and have not been actuated by mere party spirit, or considerations personal to themselves, will take care not to render the situation of those whom they have elevated, unhappy, by exposing them to the dictates of thotheaded zealots, or entangling them in the measures of the rash, the choleric and the foolish.—Palladium.

In the ranks of democracy there are men who will adhere to an administration till every lineament of honesty & truth is frittered away. Even then, it is feared, they would continue their adoration, in despite of naked evidence, & in contradiction to every appearance of plausibility. But, it is believed, there are many honest men, who love their country, and have supported the present national administration, under a confidence that its smooth speeches came from the heart, and have imputed even its vices to honest intentions. Men of this character have now an opportunity to behold the inutility of the principal experiments, tested by experience. We select the Navy for the present. Mr. Jefferson and his friends exerted all their influence to supplant the federal administrations, and one great argument with them was, an useless and expensive Navy. When Mr. Jefferson came into power, did he manifest the same zeal for the people's interest? No. He projected gun-boats, which swept the Treasury of an immense sum, and whose only use seems to have been, to pursue the government officers who have fled from the country with the people's treasure.

The system of Gun-boats is now abandoned by the very men who were so clamorous in their praise; and for what reason? They have been an useless incumbrance, a drainer of the treasury, the contempt and abhorrence of every naval officer and sailor, and the sickly bantling of a whimsical philosopher. Congress has directed their reduction, and they are to be sold, if not too rotten to be moved, at a public auction. Let the citizens look to this, before they approve of a loan of four millions, and an additional duty on imports, or in other words, a direct tax, to reimburse the defalcations of Collectors of the Revenue, and refill an exhausted Treasury, wasted by quixotic experiments, which have enfeebled the country without adding to its security.—ib.

Grand Anniversary!

On the first of May, 1810, died "THE EMBARGO SYSTEM," after plaguing the People of the United States of America, for 2 years and 3 months.—Let it be annually celebrated to the latest ages.

One of the numerous descendants of the Embargo, a puny, rickety brat, survives, to keep up the remembrance of the race that has so long disgraced the country of their birth—but it has not stamina sufficient to keep it long alive. Salem Gaz.

EUROPEAN PROSPECTS.

We steadily predicted the general result of the contest between France & Austria. It was our opinion, indeed, that if the Spaniards and the Austrians, as two great nations, operating in different quarters at one and the same time, would quit themselves like men, even the Colossal power of France would be found inadequate to their complete subjugation. As applied to great if not to small nations, the celebrated aphorism of LA FAYETTE, "For a nation to be free, it is sufficient that she wills it," is undoubtedly correct. But this will must in truth be the will of a Nation, a people energetic and undivided, a people, like the French themselves, "one and indivisible." It is not the momentary glow of patriotism, it is not the evanescent spirit of heroic zeal, bursting out in cities and villages, unconnected, isolated, it is not a few truly Spartan characters, a Palafox, a Blake, an Alvarez, that can resist with success the mighty rulers of mighty empires, "wielding at will the fierce artillery" of great and potent armies, led by the hero, Courage, and managed by the sage, Discipline.

Austria is still a great military power, but not great enough to contend with France. Her efforts were those of a strong man armed, but they were in vain. The genius of Germany was

rebuked by that of Gaul. A giddy girl, dazzled by the splendid idea of becoming the first Empress on the globe, will seal the servitude of Europe, perhaps of Asia. Not that a family connection in itself would amalgamate the power of France and Austria. But, in the present instance, the matrimonial union of the Arch Duchess Maria Louisa with Napoleon the Great, will be the most conclusive evidence of the complete devotion of her country to all the projects of her husband. It results from the relative situation of the two countries at this moment, and the peculiar circumstances of the times. Napoleon, for a time, will be more powerful than if Austria were in name, as well as in fact, a province of his dominions.

It is true, no doubt, that Russia will soon change her politics. Cui bono? What good will result from it to the great and permanent interests of mankind? Not an atom. France and Austria will be fearful odds against Russia and Turkey, even if the ancient country of the ambassador, with sixty-three children, be thrown into the same scale. If those powers do not fall, they must succumb. The wooden walls of Albion cannot save them. There are, indeed, in the natural constitution of mankind, and in the natural current of events, very powerful if not insuperable obstacles to the acquirement of power absolutely boundless, by any single individual. Climate is perhaps the most powerful of them all. Although the French have hitherto been able to live in every country, and in every clime, yet it is possible that "the vital air, the all surrounding heaven," may one day be "big with death" to them, upon the plains of the Euphrates. As to the continent of Europe, the present prospect is, that Napoleon will rule it as he pleases.—Freeman's Journal.

From the Virginia Patriot.

An Outcast.

"Aaron Burr," says a late London paragraph, "is said to be in Paris, plotting mischief."

Fortunately for his country, perhaps for the world, Aaron Burr's days for "plotting mischief" are over. He is an outcast from his native shores, a houseless wanderer; and it is probably of about as much consequence to the political world whether he is in Paris or in Guinea, as it is to the natural world whether he is dead or alive. There was a time when Burr might have had the hearts of his country and secured the applause of ages. There was a time when by a virtuous and a prudent course of conduct, he might have stood next to Washington and Hamilton on the list of American worthies: But he preferred that crooked policy which had for its object personal aggrandizement, to the plain path of patriotism and duty! and he has reaped the rich and merited reward of his labours, an old age of care, of ignominy and of obscurity.—There was a time when his influence was second, perhaps, to that of no man in the union—nay, I doubt if there was not even a time when he might have kindled a flame of civil discord that should have consumed the fabric of our liberties, and then have quietly seated himself upon its ruins: Now, he that, at no distant day, shall write the epitaph of Burr may say of him, as Antony of Cæsar;

—"But yesterday, his word

he here,

"And none so poor, to do him reverence."

The fate of Burr is melancholly: Yet virtue cannot weep over it, because she is obliged to wish that all who follow the same path may fall into the same pit. But it should prove a solemn warning to demagogues and to American demagogues in particular: For if Burr, with all his talents, with all his accomplishments and with all his influence, succeeded so ill, what hope can there be for any other?

Above all the example of Burr affords an impressive lesson of instruction to citizens. Let it never be forgotten that this man was one of those who professed the warmest admiration for the people, the greatest zeal for their welfare, the most implicit submission to